

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANNE STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway.—"SHADOW" OF A
CRIME.—RICHARD L. STANTON. Matinee at 12.BOOTH'S THEATRE. 21st St., between 5th and 7th Sts.—
Matinee at 1—ROCK AND JULIET. Evening.—NARCISSUS.NINLO'S GARDEN. Broadway.—THE BURGLESQUE EX-
TRAORDINARY OF THE FORTY-THIRD STREET.WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE. Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.WAVERLEY THEATRE. 20 Broadway.—ELLEN HOLTS
BURLESQUE COMPANY. Matinee at 2.WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 12th street.—
MUCH AD ABOUT NOTHING.BROOKLYN THEATRE. Twenty-fourth st.—PERFEC-
TION.—MUCH AD ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE.OLYMPIA THEATRE. Broadway.—HUMPHREY DUNNETT,
WITH NEW FEATERS. Matinee at 1 1/2.BOVEY THEATRE. BOWERY.—THE SEVEN DWARFS;
OR, HARKLEIN AND THE WORLD OF WONDER. Matinee.NEW YORK THEATRE. Broadway.—HIMNO; OR, KING
AND EXECUTIONER. Matinee at 2.THE TAMMANY. Fourteenth street.—THE HOMER MA-
RINES, &c. Matinee at 2.ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN
OPERA.—Matinee at 1—CRISTINO E LA COMARE.STEINWAY HALL. Fourteenth street.—THRO. THOMAS'
SYMPHONY SOIREE.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE. Brooklyn.—
FREE OF DAY.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 225 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENT.—SINGS OF THE BLONDES.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. Tammany Building, 14th
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 22 BOWERY.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.NEW YORK CIRCUS. Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S
MINSTRELS.—GRANT'S CABINET, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 63 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, March 13, 1893.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers
for one dollar a month.The postage being only thirty-five cents a
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement
can receive the HERALD at the same price it is
furnished in the city.

Notice to Herald Carriers and News Dealers.

HERALD carriers and news dealers are in-
formed that they can now procure the requisite
number of copies direct from this office without
delay.All complaints of "short counts" and spoiled
sheets must be made to the Superintendent in
the counting-room of the HERALD establish-
ment.Newsmen who have received spoiled papers
from the HERALD office, are requested to re-
turn the same, with proof that they were
obtained from here direct, and have their
money refunded. Spoiled sheets must not be
sold to readers of the HERALD.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable despatches are dated March 12.

The Spanish Minister of Finance has asked for a
loan of 1,000,000,000 of reales to meet extraordinary
expenses, and the Cortes refuse to pass the bill
authorizing the abolition of the capitation tax and
the military conscription.The Austrian Reichsrath has passed the budget,
which shows a deficiency of 3,000,000 florins.The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated to the
House of Commons that if the mail contract were
allowed to expire the steamers would sail
from Queenstown on every Friday.

Cuba.

The insurgent General Capote was shot on the 9th
inst. at Cienfuegos by his captors. The insurgents
are active in their operations along the railroad.
Lopez's Spanish column had entered Mayari after a
severe fight. Velasco was marching from Bayamo
to co-operate with him. An attack on Count Valma-
seca at Jiguaní had been repulsed. Buell had
issued a conciliatory address. President Grant's in-
augural address is praised by the Havana Diario.
Business was stagnant, and several large firms
in Santiago had failed. A number of rebel prisoners
had been captured near Gibara and despatched with
knives by their captors.General Jordan, formerly Chief of Staff to General
Beauregard, recently disappeared from Charleston,
S. C., and it is currently reported that he had sailed
for Cuba to take up arms in behalf of the insurgents.
It is also further reported that he has been all along,
as regards this movement, in full accord with Pres-
ident Grant, and acting with his full knowledge and
consent. The President, it is said, has assured him
that no American taken in rebellion shall be harshly
dealt with by the Spanish authorities.

Mexico.

Advises by way of Acapulco state that disaffec-
tion is general throughout the republic and the position
of Juarez is very critical.

Congress.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

In the House Mr. Butler's resolution for a joint
committee on Indian matters was generally dis-
cussed and finally passed by a vote of 93 to 47. A
concurrent resolution for an adjournment on Fri-
day, the 26th inst., was agreed to. A joint resolution
authorizing the recognition of the independence of
Cuba was referred to the Committee on Foreign
Affairs. Another, authorizing the President to open
negotiations for the annexation of St. Domingo was
referred to the same committee. A resolution in-
structing the Judiciary committee to report a bill to prevent
frauds in naturalization and to secure the surrender
of fraudulent naturalization papers already issued
was adopted. Mr. Schenck introduced his public
credit bill, and the second session being stricken
out, the bill was passed by a vote of 97 to 48. The
resignation of Mr. Boutwell as a member was pre-
sented. The Speaker announced that he would
name the standing committees on Monday, and the
House adjourned until that day.

The Legislature.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was reported to in-
corporate the Fulton Fishmongers' Association of
New York city. The bill was introduced extending the
powers of the Erie Railroad Company; to incorporate
the New York Seafood Association and the Fulton
Ferry and Hudson River Railroad Company. The
Senate then adjourned until Monday.In the Assembly bills amending the charter
for the establishment of life and health insur-
ance companies and requiring the registration of
births, marriages and deaths were reported. Bills
were introduced to reduce the fare onthe Third Avenue Railroad; in relation to the
appointment of deputies by the Sheriff of
New York, and to widen Broadway be-
tween Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.
The bills for the appointment of a President pro
tem of the Metropolitan Board of Police was passed.
A bill to increase the Metropolitan Police force was
ordered to a third reading. A bill to authorize the
construction of certain piers on North river was
passed. Bills were reported relative to the storage of
combustibles and amending the act relative to
pure milk. A resolution of inquiry into the outrages
on emigrants during the late trip of the ship James
Foster, Jr., to this port was introduced, and the As-
sembly adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

The officers of the navy, headed by Vice Admiral
Porter, and the officers of the army, headed by
General Sherman, paid their respects to President
Grant yesterday.The Georgia Senate yesterday passed the fifteenth
amendment to the constitution by a vote of twenty-
one yeas to sixteen nays. The House, by a vote of
eighty-one yeas to forty-four nays, reconsidered its
action of Thursday adopting the amendment. The
extremists of both parties in Georgia oppose its
adoption.Dr. Mudd has been released from his imprison-
ment on the Dry Tortugas and is on his way to his
home in Maryland.Clifton Harris, a negro, was hanged at Thomaston,
Me., yesterday for the murder of Mrs. Kinley and
Miss Caswell, two old women, at Auburn, Me., in
January, 1887. He met his death calmly, confessing
his complicity in the crime.In the Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum at
Cambridge a corner's inquest was held yesterday
on the body of James Parks, a maniac, who died
from injuries received on the 3d inst., at the hands
of three prison keepers upon whom he made a furious
assault while laboring under an attack of maniacal
frenzy. Upon examination it was found that his
breastbone and fourteen ribs had been fractured, two
of the ribs on the right side being broken in two
places.Mrs. Jeremiah Ladd, of East Lynn, Conn., aged
106 years and nine months, the oldest person in the
Nutmeg State, came to an untimely death on Wed-
nesday last. Her health had been quite robust until
a few days since, when she took cold and died of
pneumonia.The commencement of Jefferson Medical College,
Philadelphia, was held yesterday. One hundred
and twenty-six students graduated.A delegation from the New York Corn Exchange
is in Buffalo, receiving many attentions from the
citizens of that city. A public meeting is to be held
on the Buffalo "Change to-day, at which the New
York delegation will be present.A large party of the Gloucester, Mass., fishing fleet
arrived home on Thursday from George's Banks,
having encountered unprecedentedly severe weather,
involving losses which will consume the profits of
the fishery for the present year.Dr. Charles Wallace, editor of the Warrenton, Ga.,
Clipper, was shot and instantly killed yesterday by
Dr. G. W. Darsen, who had been denounced in the
Clipper as a liar and villain.

The City.

Louisa Egghie, who is the girl that Cunningham,
the White Plains prisoner, referred to as the former
mistress of Logan No. 2, denies all the allegations
he made lately in relation to her connection with the
Rogers murder. She says that she never knew
Rogers or Logan, was never in New York city but
four days, and has friends in Dutchess county who
will confirm her statements.The report of the Superintendent of Public Build-
ings for 1892 is published. There remain 3,537 build-
ings unsupplied with the requisite fire escape; 2,112
new buildings have been commenced and 1,474 were
finished during the year. The largest number of
persons admitted at one time to the various theatres
in the city reaches an aggregate of 30,520, which is
an excess of 13,631 over the number of seats pro-
vided. The report gives the length of time to empty
each theatre of its audience. Niblo's has contained
3,500 persons and required only from five to seven
minutes to empty it, while Broughman's, which con-
tained 1,000, and Wood's, which contained 2,300, re-
quire from nine to eleven minutes.The Board of Directors of the Vessel Owners' and
Captains' Association held a special meeting at their
rooms in Pine street at three P. M. yesterday to con-
sider the bill now before the State Legislature in re-
lation to Hell Gate pilotage. A committee was
appointed to proceed to Albany to use their efforts
to defeat the bill.The captain and mate of the emigrant ship James
Foster, Jr., on which eighteen persons died on the
last voyage from Liverpool, owing in part, it is said,
to ill treatment, were arrested yesterday. The in-
vestigation was postponed until to-day.The sidewheel passenger steamer Ariel, Captain
Jones, will leave pier No. 42 North river, at two
P. M. to-day, for Bremen and Copenhagen, via Cowa
and Bremen.The steamship Don, Captain De Hart, will leave
pier No. 4 North river, at three P. M. to-day, for
Manzanilla, &c.The sidewheel steamship, De Soto, Captain Eaton,
will leave pier No. 39 North river, at three P. M.
to-day, for Havana and New Orleans.The steamer General Sedgwick, Captain Glider-
dale, will sail this afternoon from pier No. 20 East
river, for Galveston, Texas.The steamer Perit, Captain Gardner, will leave
pier No. 4 North river at three P. M. to-day for
Galveston via Key West.The sidewheel steamship Manhattan, Captain
Woodruff, will leave pier No. 5 North river at three
P. M. to-day for Charleston.The stock market yesterday was very quiet and
steady. Gold was steady between 131 and 131 1/2,
closing finally at 131 1/2. Governments were very
strong, the 6 1/2's selling at 120 1/2, the highest price
they ever reached, but reacted at the close. Foreign
exchange was weaker.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General J. M. Braine, of the United States Army;
General J. Hunter, of Ohio, and Captain Brooks, of
steamer City of Brooklyn, are at the St. Nicholas
Hotel.Judge B. R. Curtis, of Boston, and Captain T.
Cook, of steamer Russia, are at the Brevoort House.Lopez Roberts, Spanish Minister, and Rev.
Paul C. Morton, of Georgia, are at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel.Captain Van Reed, of Key West, and Chas. King,
of Nassau, N. P., are at the Astor House.Colonel E. Mahone, of Mississippi; Professor
Samuel Gardner, of Philadelphia; Dr. John W. Saw-
yer, of Providence, and Colonel W. H. Fritley, of
the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan
Hotel.Judge J. L. Connolly, of Franklin, and Judge J.
Sherwood, of Connecticut, are at the St. Charles
Hotel.Colonel Stewart, of the United States Army, and
Dr. E. Wilson, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Julien
Hotel.Major A. H. Fryer, of Kingston, N. Y., and W. F.
Tobias, of Philadelphia, are at the New York Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Commissioner Rollins passed through this city last
evening en route to Boston; Mr. Hall McAllister left
yesterday for California by the overnight route; Judge
Woobury for Boston; J. B. Drake for Chicago; Gen-
eral O. E. Babcock for Washington; S. L. Horner,
editor for Cincinnati; ex-Senator L. M. Morrill for
Maine; General Frank P. Blair for St. Louis; General
Wallis, Colonel Slocum and W. H. Laws for Cincin-
nati; John McKay for Washington; and Major Alfred
Foote and wife per steamer for California.THE INMAN LINE OF STEAMERS AND THE
ENGLISH MAIL CONTRACT.We are pleased to
observe that that honorable sense of fair play
among Englishmen in all matters especially
relating to themselves is now about to recog-
nize the merits of the Inman line of steamers
by turning over the mail contract to them.
This has been so long held by the Cunard line
that it began to be considered as theirs by
right. The Inman steamers have, however,
fairly won it and should receive it at once.
Let some other company now give us a line
faster than the Inman, and we shall as quickly
advocate their claims to it.

The Reconstructed Cabinet—What Next?

The ship of state under the new adminis-
tration is now in full sail; the Cabinet difficulty
has been overcome and every department has
its chief and is in working order. Still there
seem to be some incongruities that may
require rectifying hereafter, as two Cabinet
officers from one State (Massachusetts) and
the mixed character of the Cabinet, which has
in it various political shades, from the ultra
radical and New England protectionist to the
Western free trade democrat. Then the
President has promised that he will make
changes if necessary till he and the country
are satisfied with the Cabinet; so that,
although the machinery is in perfect working
order, it is possible discoveries may be
made to make it go better and more satis-
factorily to both himself and the people. In
politics, as in war, plans of action have to be
modified and commands to be reorganized to
suit circumstances. Hence, though the Cab-
inet is reconstructed, we must wait to see how
it acts before passing judgment upon it.The original draft of the Cabinet was, per-
haps, the best, and the leading thought of the
President in its construction was good. He
preferred taking practical business men of
sound sense and conservative views to active
partisan politicians. He did not hesitate to
avow this, and more than once declared that
he was not elbowed by nor was he the repre-
sentative of politicians. His sentiments and
purpose were unmistakable. While he intended
to pay proper respect to the will of the party
that nominated him for the Presidency, par-
ticularly as to the distribution of patronage, he
evidently wished to look more to the interests
of the country than to those of a party. In
this view he started on a more independent
course than his predecessors usually had. His
Cabinet was composed at first with that view.
But he met with a check at the commence-
ment; for though the Senate confirmed his
nominations at the spur of the moment it did
not like his policy. That body is the centre
and nucleus of the political rings, and it looked
with disfavor upon the attempt to ignore the
politicians. The difficulty about Mr. Ste-
wart gave the Senators an opportunity
to show their hands, and they did
not fail to seize it. We have seen the
result. General Grant wanted peace—wanted
to avoid the conflict and difficulties which
Mr. Johnson plunged into, and desired to
work in harmony with the Senate. Under
these circumstances and the pressure brought
to bear upon him he has reconstructed his
Cabinet, and while carrying out to some extent
his original plan he has modified it so far as
to take for the most important post—that of
the Treasury—one of the leading radical poli-
ticians in Congress. Shall we have peace and
harmony now? Or what next?Looking at the reconstructed Cabinet, the
appointment of Hamilton Fish as Secretary of
State, as New York was cut out of the Treas-
ury Department, seems unobjectionable
enough. The Secretary of the Treasury ought
to have been from this great financial centre;
but the President having taken Mr. Boutwell,
of Massachusetts, for that post, it was well to
give the State Department to New York. Mr.
Fish is a gentleman of ability, conservative
and dignified, and will, we suppose, fill the
office creditably. General Rawlins, the new
Secretary of War, is adapted for the position,
and, as the friend and old companion of Gen-
eral Grant in the war, will work harmoniously
with his chief. But what of Mr. Boutwell?
He holds the most important position
in the government; for everything de-
pends upon the proper management of
the Treasury and placing the finances of the
country on a sound basis. From the course of
this gentleman in Congress and from his
speeches with regard to the currency, specie
payments and a faithful collection of the re-
venue, he stands on the same ground as Pres-
ident Grant. The expressions of the inaugural
address and those of Mr. Boutwell on different
occasions upon these questions are identical. In
a speech before the Republican State Con-
vention of Massachusetts last fall he said:—"We
do not propose to tolerate, sanction or permit
an issue of demand notes payable in coin, to
be exchanged for the time bonds of the United
States. We intend to limit, and, if necessary,
to diminish gradually the volume of paper
money until it approximates in value to the
standard of coin. When this is done the public
debt will be paid as the resources of the coun-
try will permit." He thinks that we can then
issue bonds, payable after ten or twenty years,
bearing a lower rate of interest, and thus save
annually twenty or thirty millions of dollars.
He is for paying the debt at all hazards
and maintaining the public honor. He
has been opposed to the contraction
of the currency heretofore, as cal-
culated to bring disaster upon the country,
and has favored limiting the power of the Sec-
retary of the Treasury over the currency and
sales of gold. So far, then, he is in accord
with the President and probably with the ma-
jority in Congress. His reputation stands
high for integrity, and it is believed he will,
to the utmost of his ability, purify the Treas-
ury Department of corruption and inefficiency.
It remains to be seen whether he can for the
public good emancipate himself from the poli-
tical and Congressional rings that have had
such a firm grip upon the Treasury. On the
whole General Grant has, in the reconstruction
of his Cabinet, and particularly in the ap-
pointment of Mr. Boutwell, deferred in a
measure to the wishes of the dominant party in
Congress. Now let us see what will follow.
Let us see if the Senate will meet the Pres-
ident in his desire for harmony and restore
his constitutional prerogative by repealing
the Tenth of Office act. Upon that will
depend the success or failure of his adminis-
tration.

A REMEDY FOR THE STREET CAR NUISANCE

AT THE FOOT OF THE PARK—Make a circular
road for all the cars of the various lines that
terminate at the junction of Broadway and
Park row, and compel them to pass along
without stopping to their respective tracks.
There would then be no delay, no changing of
the horses, and consequently no obstructions
and no nuisance. Each road would have but
one terminus, and that would be the up-town
depot. There would be no necessity for down-
town starters, and the companies, the public
and the city generally would be benefited.
Let the city authorities insist on trying the ex-
periment.New Grand Railroad Campaign—Fisk, Jr.,
and the Pacific Railroad.There is a promise of light to be thrown on
the dark doings of some of the Pacific Railroad
Companies. Fisk, Jr., opened a campaign
against them in the courts last summer, but the
movement made little progress till a day or
two since, when the annual election for direc-
tors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company
was to be held. Young Erie applied to Judge
Barnard for justice, and got an injunction.
But the Pacific Railroad was not to be stopped
in its march by a common officer, and so the
enjoined directors proceeded to hold the elec-
tion. The result was that the sentinels of
Young Erie broke in upon them and arrested
the board while in the act. Oliver Ames, Pres-
ident, and Sidney Dillon, Vice, were inconti-
nently consigned to prison in one of the parlors
of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, their offence
not being a bailable one. We rather like the
Fifth Avenue Hotel parlor prison idea. Thomas
C. Durant, Cornelius S. Bushnell, John Duff,
John B. Alley and John F. Tracey were also
arrested and bailed. The only one of the lot
who escaped was Hon. Oakes Ames, member
of Congress from Massachusetts, who, being
on his way to Washington to attend his duties,
could not be stayed.The claim of Fisk, Jr., is a round one. He
asserts that he bargained for a great number
of shares, and paid a margin on them, and
they have never been delivered to him, for
reasons the directors have not made known.
And inasmuch as the same gentlemen control
the Credit Mobilier Company, which holds the
contract for constructing the Union Pacific
Railroad, and divide to themselves some thirty
or more per cent per month of profits, he wants
to take part in the election, or to know if not
why not. We think this claim of lively Young
Erie is a just one. If there is any underhand
work going on why should he not have a
finger in it? And inasmuch as the effort is
now being made by so many immaculate rail-
road directors and Wall street operators to
crowd Erie on to the sidewalk, and off the side-
walk into the gutter, if there is any chance to
show up any other concern as being in the same
boat we are in favor of Fisk, Jr., having the
benefit of the show-up.The peculiar relations existing between the
Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad
Company and the stockholders of the Credit
Mobilier, which is building the road and divid-
ing so large a profit as thirty per cent a month
on its own capital, are rather notable; and
there are persons who suppose that the per-
sonal resemblance is so great that, when seen
together, the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier
cannot be distinguished from the directors
of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Be
this as it may, if the Union Pacific is a bird
of the same feather with the modern Erie, we
advise them to keep Fisk, Jr., out, on the
principle of preserving character. If the
directors have made the millions report has
assigned them they can afford to compromise
with Fisk, and if they will not come down to
Vanderbilt and Drew, we advise Fisk, Jr., to
"keep pegging away."

European Finances.

By Atlantic cable we learn that the Austrian
finances are, as usual, in a bad state. They
find a deficiency of three million florins this
year. This might readily be remedied by set-
ting their half million of uniform men at
work, who could add an equal number of dol-
lars daily to the wealth of the country, instead
of drawing the same amount from the public
purse. So much, however, for European bound-
ary lines. This is the payment for the priv-
ilege of boasting over petty divisions and little
nationalities.Spain is in a still worse condition than Aus-
tria. With her great Cuban source of revenue
taken from her, and an expensive war in her
place, she finds it necessary to call for a loan
of one thousand millions of reales—about
one hundred and twenty-five millions of
dollars, gold. It is very doubtful if she
can negotiate such a large loan. The best
method to put herself in funds, and to take
a long step in civilization at the same
moment, is to confiscate all the estates of the
clergy and sell them out at auction.How little the people of Europe are disposed
to set capital in active operation at present is
shown by our cable report that there has been
the very heavy increase of eleven millions of
francs in bullion in the Bank of France. This
and the very large amount held in the Bank
of England does not speak well for European
prosperity. So they move across the water,
three millions of bayonets glittering, the peo-
ple in poverty and capital stagnant.

WARS OVER THE WATER.—The Brooklynites

are in a terrible state of excitement just now.
They have disciplined and marshalled forces
fighting for and against a paid fire depart-
ment; ranks well filled with eager belligerents
on both sides on the question of reducing
the proportions of Prospect Park, and quite a
nice little fight, with plenty of adherents on
each side, going on between the old Brooklyn
Gas Company and the Hudson Avenue Ferry
Company. About a year ago the gas com-
pany, in perfect harmony with all acts of all
gas companies, having no regard to the accom-
modations of the people, ordered the ferry
company away from the landing at the foot of
Hudson avenue, which they had used for up-
wards of forty years, to the great accom-
modation of the Navy Yard people and the
inhabitants of that section of the city. The gas company claimed to
have purchased the ferry slip from Cyrus P.
Smith, the Brooklyn railroad, gas house and
ferry manager. It is alleged now that the
property thus sold by Mr. Smith belongs to
the State, and the gas company's title is likely
to prove as weak as a spider's web. They are
very anxious to compromise with the ferry
company, but as the city authorities have the
matter in hand the gas men are likely to get
nothing but their bond.

GOOD NEWS OF THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The plans of Mr. Roebling having been ap-
proved by a board of consulting engineers,
"the work is to be prosecuted without unne-
cessary delay."FENTON'S EXPENSES.—Jay Gould, who did
the Erie business in Albany last winter, is re-
ported to have said that he had contributed
"twenty thousand dollars to Governor Fen-
ton's expenses." What did he mean? and why
was this part of the corruption testimony sup-
pressed?

Who Backed Napoleon Out of Mexico?

We have an extraordinary Minister at
Brazil. He is officially recognized as General
James Watson Webb, Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., but is
famously known as the Chevallier Webb. He
has been attending to the affairs of the United
States at Rio Janeiro for eight long years, and
has managed to keep things very lively down
there pretty much all the time without getting
us into actual war. But it appears from a late
mysterious exposition, published since the
retirement of Andy Johnson and his Secretary
of State, that the Chevallier Webb, besides his
important questions of diplomatic etiquette
and his active labors in the affairs of Brazil,
Paraguay and the Argentine confederation,
and his misunderstanding with Admiral Davis,
&c., has had some other diplomatic irons in
the fire—that, in short, the country is indebted
to Webb, among other things, for the quiet
backing out of Louis Napoleon from Mexico.The case thus made out for Webb is as full
of dates and specifications, and is as plausible
in the argument as the statement of Cunn-
ingham concerning the Rogers murder. Briefly
summed up it amounts to this: That *en route*
to Brazil in 1861 the Chevallier Webb
dropped in at Paris to have a little
diplomatic tête-à-tête with his old
friend and plier the Emperor Napoleon,
which resulted in a promise from the Emperor
to respect President Lincoln's blockade of the
rebel States. Secondly, that when the said
Webb heard of the Franco-Maximilian adven-
ture into Mexico he made another trip across
the Atlantic and had another confidential chat
with Napoleon, in which he was advised to
back out of Mexico, this good advice resulting
in a promise from the Emperor to back out if
we did not threaten or attempt to bully him out.
This secret understanding, it next appears,
was confined to Webb, Napoleon and Lincoln;
for, to keep it out of the newspapers, it was
not made known to the Secretary of State.
So it was that when Andrew Johnson went
into the White House in 1865 he and Seward,
both being ignorant of Webb's arrangement,
commenced to open fire on the French usurpa-
tion in a style somewhat alarming. No time
was to be lost, and so the Chevallier Webb
lost no time in another trip from Brazil to
Paris and in securing another confidential
chat with Napoleon, the result of which was
the final agreement under which the French
troops were withdrawn from Mexico, our Min-
ister at Paris, as well as our Secretary of
State, still being left in the dark until the
settlement was accepted by Mr. Lincoln.Thus, says this exposition from the Cheval-
lier Webb, "thus it appears that the State De-
partment had nothing whatever to do with the
settlement of the Mexican question." It was
all done through the Chevallier Webb and
his old friend. Secretary Seward had the wool
pulled over his eyes, and was indulged throughout the French
occupation of Mexico in his superfluous and
preposterous semi-belligerent diplomatic cor-
respondence with the French Minister of State.
Poor old man! What a grim joke was this of
Webb against his confiding benefactor, the
man who had been the saving and the making
of Webb! Is not this requital worse than that
of the courageous donkey kicking the dead lion?But the Chevallier Webb, whether hauled
over the coals by the sage of Auburn or treated
by him with silent contempt, cannot be allowed
to monopolize the glory of backing Napoleon
out of Mexico. We have no doubt that the
Chevallier Colorado Jewett and the Chevallier
Thurlow Weed and other volunteer diplomats
had a finger in this Mexican pie. For the
present, however, we are content in bringing
forward the rival claims of the Chevallier
Wikoff. He, too, is an old personal friend of
Louis Napoleon, and the friendship between
these two wonderful men began in the prison
of Ham, where a friend in need was a friend
indeed. The Chevallier Wikoff can tell a
score of personal conversations with Napoleon
for every one of these diplomatic interviews of
Webb, and he knows all about the *entente
cordiale* of 1853 against Russia between Eng-
land and France; for Wikoff in this matter was
the confidential messenger employed between
Napoleon and Lord Palmerston. Now, then,
for the Mexican claims of the Chevallier Wikoff
against the pretensions of the Chevallier Webb.Under the peaceful dispensation of Andy
Johnson the Chevallier Wikoff was seized with
the brilliant idea of solving the Mexican prob-
lem in a trip to Paris and a talk with his old
friend Napoleon, who is always glad to see
Wikoff. It was evident that Seward was
groping in the dark, and so Wikoff, with or
without the advice and consent of the Senate
or the State Department, went over to Paris
and laid the great mistake and the great dan-
ger of Napoleon's "grand idea" of a protector-
ate over Mexico fairly and freely before the
Emperor. We have a sort of an impression
that the views of Wikoff thus delivered con-
vinced Napoleon that his only course of
safety was to back out of Mexico. We have
not the exact facts or details of this mission
of Wikoff before us, but we presume that he
will cheerfully, if called upon, supply them.
Accordingly we call upon him for the facts;
for we believe that they will scatter these
Mexican pretensions of the Chevallier Webb to
the winds. Let Wikoff remember, too, in
putting in his claims, that the issue of this
controversy may settle the mission to Brazil
for the next four years. Who knows? The
ingratitude of Webb towards Johnson and
Seward is unquestionably dead against him.

Real Estate in the City.

Not long since there was a commission in
existence charged with the job of making the
whole of this island a sort of municipal checker-